

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A separating device for electrophoretically separating components flowing along an electrophoresis channel, the device comprising a main channel branched at a branch point connected to at least two subsidiary channels, a first voltage source, for connection to the main channel and at least one subsidiary channel to produce a potential along the main channel and [[said]] at least one subsidiary channel difference in a first direction for electrophoretically separating the components, and switchable voltage control means for controlling a voltage in a region of the branch point to provide potential differences of opposing polarity along the subsidiary channels such that the components to be separated are caused to flow from the main channel into a selected subsidiary channel, wherein the voltage control means is arranged to control the voltage such that the potential difference along the selected subsidiary channel[[s]] is in the first direction and the potential difference in the remaining subsidiary channel or channels is in a second, opposed direction.
2. (Original) A separating device according to claim 1 wherein the switchable voltage control means is adapted, on switching, to reverse the polarity of the potential differences along each of two subsidiary channels at a branch point so that any one subsidiary channel can be selected to be subject to a different polarity from every other subsidiary channel at that branch point.
3. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1 wherein the voltage control means operates in dependence upon the flow behaviour of the components to be separated.
4. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1 wherein the voltage control means is provided with a detector for use in controlling voltage, the detector being adapted to detect flow behaviour of at least one component to be separated.

5. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1, wherein the main channel is branched at more than one branch point and the voltage control means is adapted to control voltage in a region of each branch point independently.
6. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1, comprising a second voltage source for use by the voltage control means in a region of one or more branch points.
7. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1, wherein the first voltage source is operable to connect to all the subsidiary channels at the same time to produce a potential difference along the main channel and each subsidiary channel, and wherein the voltage control means comprises means for short circuiting a point along the main channel to a point along at least one of the subsidiary channels, in a region of the branch point for that subsidiary channel.
8. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1, wherein the voltage control means comprises a diode chain connected between the voltage source and earth, at least one subsidiary channel at a branch point being switchably connected to at least two alternative points in the diode chain so as to provide first and second configurations, the potential difference along the subsidiary channel in a region of the branch point in the first configuration having opposite polarity to the potential difference along the subsidiary channel in a region of the branch point in the second configuration.
9. Cancelled.
10. (Previously presented) A separating device according to claim 1 in which at least one of the subsidiary channels is further branched at a further branch point, the device including a further switchable voltage control means for controlling a further voltage in a region of the further branch point.
11. (Previously presented) A method of separating an electrically charged component from a mixture, by differential flow along a branched channel structure, the method comprising the steps of:

applying an electrophoretic potential to the mixture so as to electrophoretically move the mixture along a main channel of a channel structure to a branch point connecting the main channel to at least two branch channels; and

applying an electrical potential difference to a portion of each branch channel in a region of the branch point, wherein the electrical potential difference applied to a selected branch channel presents the same polarity at the branch point as the electrophoretic potential and the polarity presented at the branch point by an electrical potential difference applied to another branch channel at the said branch point is opposed to the electrophoretic potential.

12. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 11 further comprising the steps of reversing the polarity presented by the electrical potential difference applied to the selected branch channel, and reversing the polarity presented by the electrical potential difference applied to the said another branch channel at the branch point, so as to change the selected branch channel from a first to a second branch channel.

13. – 16. Cancelled.